May 1832.

Part 181,

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OF THE

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COLOURED DELINEATIONS

OF

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FROM ALL COUNTRIES:

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GEORGE COOKE.

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LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND CO., PATERNOSTER-ROW;

AND C. LODDIGES AND SONS, HACKNEY.

1832.

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THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c.&c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. XIX.

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

London Published by John & Arthur Arch, *Cornhill*;
Longman, Rees Orme, Brown & Green, *Paternoster Row*;

and C. Loddiges & Sons, *Hackney*.
1832.

Gesneria rutila.

No. 1801.

GESNERIA RUTILA.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA*

Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

This is a native of Brazil, and was introduced in 1826. The root is tuberous, and produces an herbaceous stem, which grows to the height of three feet or more. It usually flowers in the months of August and September, in the stove, which is necessary for its protection. The flowers are very ornamental.

It may be propagated by cuttings, or by dividing the root before it shoots up in the spring. The soil should be light loam, with a portion of vegetable earth.

Ornithogalum Jdfolium

No. 1802.

ORNITHOGALUM BIFOLIUM.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Chili: we received it from Mr. Cumming in the spring of 1831, and it flowered in August following. Its height does not exceed a few inches. The flowers are of a delicate white. We have kept it in a greenhouse, but it will probably bear the winter in a sheltered place out of doors.

It will increase by offsets from the bulbs. The soil should be light sandy loam.

Phajus maculatus

No. 1803.

PHAGUS MACULATUS.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

....

We received this from our friend, Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Wentworth Gardens, under the name of Bletia Woodfordia, by which it had been published as a native of Trinidad, by Dr. Hooker; but it appears by Mr. Lindley's Orchideous plants to be from Napal. It flowered with us in the stove in January; the stem was nearly two feet high. It will occasionally increase by offsets, and should be potted in vegetable earth, with a little sand.

Among the elegant plants which are comprised in this most interesting class, not many are more attractive than our present subject. The leaves are scattered over with golden spots. The flowers are eminently beautiful. The whole a rich treat to a mind which is continually searching out, among His marvellous works, for new motives to rise up in gratitude and praise, to the Glorious, Universal Creator, and

dissolving in humble and devoted Love to Him, Who is the only Source of all real and unfading happiness, either on earth or in heaven; for, truly,

"A Deity believed, is joy begun;
A Deity adored, is joy advanced;
A Deity beloved, is joy matured."

No. 1804.

ERICA MIRABILIS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1810. It is low and bushy in growth, with rather fleshy leaves, producing its beautiful flowers in June and July.

It may be increased by cuttings with facility, and should be preserved in an airy greenhouse in winter, and potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 1805.

ERICA CILIARIS.

Class. Order.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A low trailing species, growing in the northern parts of Portugal, in moist shady places. C. Bauhin says, also in England, but this has been disputed till lately, when we understand it has been discovered in Cornwall. It is hardy enough to bear our usual winters without injury, and may be readily propagated by cuttings: the soil should be peat.

The flowers are very beautiful; they are produced during the autumnal months.

Clematis cirrhosa

No. 1806.

CLEMATIS CIRRHOSA.

Class. Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

This is a native of the shores of the Mediterranean: it has been long known in this country, and endures mild winters very well, flowering in December; but in severe frosts is usually killed, unless planted against a wall, in a sheltered spot. It will climb to the height of ten feet or more, and is nearly evergreen.

It may be increased freely by layers: the soil should be rich loam.

Calceolaria connata

No. 1807.

CALCEOLARIA CONNATA.

Class. Order.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Chili, lately introduced into this country: it grows freely, and becomes a large bush, flowering abundantly during the autumnal months, and increasing freely either by seeds or cuttings.

The soil should be light loam, and it will be necessary to give it the shelter of the greenhouse in the winter.

No. 1808.

GASTRONEMA PALLIDUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was received in 1829, and flowers in November; the stem is about a foot high, bearing three flowers.

It requires the greenhouse protection, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. It appears to increase very slowly.

I. Edlgar del.

Mutisia speciosa

No. 1809.

MUTISIA SPECIOSA.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *SUPERFLUA.*

.....

This genus was named after Mutis, the celebrated South American Botanist. It is a native of Brazil, and is a free-growing climber, flowering during the summer months: each leaf is terminated by a strong forked tendril, by the aid of which it fastens itself to branches of trees, and ascends to a considerable height.

It requires the greenhouse, will increase by cuttings, and grows very well in light loamy soil.

Cypella Herberti

No. 1810.

CYPELLA HERBERTI.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *TRIANDRIA.*

.....

Native of South America, having been sent from Buenos Ayres, and also found in Brazil. It was first raised by Mr. Herbert, after whom it has been named.

It is a small bulb, producing a slender stem, and grass-like leaves: it flowers in autumn, and ought to be preserved in the winter in the greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth, increasing either by seeds or offsets from the bulb.

June 1832.

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1832.

W. Wilson, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

No. 1811.

ALYXIA RUSCIFOLIA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the northern parts of New Holland, within the tropic, according to Mr. Brown. It appears to be a small shrub with straight branches, and rigid glossy leaves, ending in a hard point, growing in whorls of four or five each.

It flowers with us in January, preserved in a warm greenhouse. It may be increased by cuttings, is of slow growth, and ought to be potted in loam and peat soil.

Erica hirtiflora.

No. 1812.

ERICA HIRTIFLORA.

Class. ***OCTANDRIA*** **Order.** ***MONOGYNIA.***

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1793: it grows fast, and is not very long lived: the flowering season is from November to January.

It requires the general management recommended for the other greenhouse heaths, being equally fond of fresh air at all seasons. There is no difficulty in propagating it by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1813.

ERICA DICHROMATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about 1800, and flowers during the autumn and winter, being in general about two feet high before it begins.

The flowers are beautiful. It requires the airy greenhouse protection in winter, and may with difficulty be multiplied by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Neja gracilis.

No. 1814.

NEJA GRACILIS.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SEGREGATA.*

.....

A native of Mexico, introduced about 1827, by Mr. Barclay. It is a soft shrubby plant, grows to a little more than a foot in height, and flowers the greater part of the year, which makes it an acceptable addition to the greenhouse plants.

There is little difficulty in propagating it by cuttings, which should be potted in light loam, and will very soon afterwards begin to produce flowers.

Camellia Kissi.

No. 1815.

CAMELLIA KISSI.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This distinct species of Camellia is a native of Napal: it was introduced, we believe, by Mr. Brookes, in 1825. In growth it is rather lax, with many long branches, soon attaining the height of five or six feet. It flowers during the autumnal months, and requires protection in the same manner as the other kinds. The blossoms are less conspicuous than most of them.

It is usually increased by engrafting upon the single Camellia Japonica, which forms a very suitable stock for it.

Epacris variabilis.

No. 1816.

EPACRIS VARIABILIS.

Class. Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of New South Wales: we raised it with several others, differing in form and colour, of flowers, in 1829, from seeds sent home by Mr. M'Leay to Mr. Dyer, who kindly communicated them to us. At about the height of two feet they flowered during the months of January and February.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat: it will increase by cuttings.

Eria rosea.

No. 1817.

ERIA ROSEA.

Class. Order.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

A native of China, brought by Mr. Parks, in1824, to the Horticultural Society, whence we derived it. Preserved in the stove, it grows freely, and flowers in the autumn and winter.

It will occasionally separate for increase, and should be planted in vegetable earth, with a small portion of sand, and if possible kept out of the reach of slugs and wood-lice, which are both great enemies to it.

Ornithogalum alliaceum.

No. 1818.

ORNITHOGALUM ALLIACEUM.

Class. Order.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This little bulbous plant is a native of Chili: it was sent home in the beginning of 1821, by Mr. Cuming, and flowered with us in August. We preserved it in the greenhouse, and potted it in loam and peat, with a mixture of vegetable earth. It will sometimes increase by offsets, and appears to be not at all difficult to cultivate.

Billbergia bicolor.

No. 1819.

BILLBERGIA BICOLOR.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Rio de Janeiro: it has been lately introduced, and differs from nudicaulis in its obtuse petals, its much narrower leaf, and its spines being green in lieu of black; the leaves also are green at their base. It grows in the forests of Brazil upon trees, rooting into the rough bark. The luxuriance of vegetation in that immense country is prodigious. In some parts the woods are wholly impenetrable, the very trunks of the trees almost touching each other, and the numbers of plants of this family, also of Orchideæ, Ferns, and many others growing upon them, most astounding. Their difficulty of access is so great as almost to preclude the possibility of ever discovering the greater proportion of them.

How astonishing is God in His wonderful works! how admirably are they formed! how diversified! yet all full of elegance and

beauty. Never can we enough admire our blessed Creator for forming such charming things, and giving us hearts to praise and adore Him for such unspeakable goodness.

Tritonia odorata.

No. 1820.

TRITONIA ODORATA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; it has been lately introduced, flowers early in the summer, and is very fragrant. We have preserved it safely in a narrow border, close to the wall, in front of the stove, where the ground scarcely ever freezes in winter, in which this, as well as most of the Cape plants of the same family, flower and grow much better than potted and kept in a greenhouse. The soil should be sandy peat. It increases by offsets.

July 1832.

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1832.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

No. 1821.

EPACRIS NIVALIS.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of New Holland. It was reared from seeds which were presented to us in 1829 by H. M. Dyer, Esq. The plants, in two years, grew to the height of two feet, and flowered in great abundance in the month of March.

It requires the protection of the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. It may be increased by cuttings.

Crocus reticulatus.

No. 1822.

CROCUS RETICULATUS.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Caucasus: we received it in 1830 from our kind friend, Mr. Steven. It flowers in February and March, and, like the others of this genus, is a very pleasing little plant; of course exceedingly hardy. The bulbs increase themselves by offsets, and will grow in any good garden soil.

Galanthus plicatus.

No. 1823.

GALANTHUS PLICATUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Caucasus: it was known to Clusius and the early botanists, but has been long lost in Western Europe, till lately re-introduced from Moscow. It flowers in February and March, and increases itself by offsets from the bulbs.

Like all the early plants, it is very acceptable; for surely when the gloomy season of cold and darkness has passed away, these pretty little forerunners of the bright ornaments of spring cannot be beheld unmoved. Nor ought we ever to view such objects without at least silently acknowledging, with thankful admiration, that still small voice, which from such simple beauties calls every feeling heart to grateful devotion and adoring love of their most Blessed and Glorious Creator.

No. 1824.

MAXILLARIA BARRINGTONIÆ.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

A native of Jamaica: it has been long known in this country, and first flowered at the late Mrs. Barrington's, in compliment to whom it received its specific name from Sir James Smith.

After several years cultivation, in March 1832 it produced a single flower. It requires the greatest heat of the stove, and will increase by offsets: the soil should be chiefly moss, with fragments of broken pot, and plenty of water, and if possible the wood lice should be kept from it, as they are exceedingly destructive to the whole of this beautiful class of plants.

No. 1825.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *punctata.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

This charming variety was raised by Mr. Press, at E. Gray's, Esq. Hornsey, in 1824. Its beautiful flowers are produced at the same season as the others of this superb family, now become so very numerous. Like them it should be kept constantly in the greenhouse, and may be increased in the usual manner by engrafting upon the single stock.

Erica erubescens.

No. 1826.

ERICA ERUBESCENS.

Class. Order.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1800 by Mr. Hibbert. It grows rather tall, with long branches, and flowers towards the tops of them early in the spring. It requires protection from frost, and at the same time abundance of fresh air. Cuttings of it will strike root, and should be potted in peat earth.

Erica verticillata

No. 1827.

ERICA VERECUNDA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

* * * * * * * * *

This pleasing kind was brought into cultivation about the year 1820. It grows vigorously, and attains a considerable size, flowering in summer and autumn. Its treatment should be as the other kinds. It will increase freely by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth, and preserved in an airy greenhouse.

No. 1823.

THEA VIRIDIS *latifolia.*

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

It is surprising that in plants so much cultivated as the Teas are in China, no more varieties have yet been noticed. The one now depicted was introduced some years since by the late Mr. Bassington. It is principally distinguished by its leaf being so much broader than the ordinary kind; the flowers differ but slightly.

It requires the protection of the greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings. The soil should be peat and loam.

Iris reticulata.

No. 1829.

IRIS RETICULATA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Iberia, and has been very lately introduced: it is perfectly hardy, and flowers the beginning of March.

It is a beautiful little plant, but appears to be rather difficult of culture, especially in our impure atmosphere, so different from its native element.

We have hitherto preserved it in a pot, in light sandy loam, and hope to be able to increase it by offsets in course of time.

Colletia Ephedra.

No. 1830.

COLLETIA EPHEDRA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Chili, received in 1823: it forms a small, stiff growing bush, and produces its inconspicuous flowers in March, preserved in the greenhouse, but it is not at all improbable that in time it may be brought to endure our climate without injury from the winters. The soil should be light loam. We have not yet succeeded in propagating it.

August 1832.

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1832.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

G. Loddiges del.

Eriostemon Buxifolium.

No. 1831.

ERIOSTEMON BUXIFOLIUM.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of New South Wales, long since described by the late Sir James Smith, but we have never seen it alive till we had the pleasure of raising it from seeds, which were kindly communicated to us by H. M. Dyer, Esq. in 1829.

It is an exceedingly pretty plant, growing upright, with many short rigid branches, and producing its elegant flowers in April and May. It is necessary to preserve it constantly in the greenhouse. It will increase by cuttings slowly, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Australia continues to be an exhaustless source of beautiful plants, new forms and variations being every day discovered, new monuments of the Wisdom of the Great Creator, and increasing proofs of His all-bountiful Goodness, in providing such wonderful things for our recreation and delight!

Dondia Epipactis

No. 1832.

DONDIA EPIPACTIS.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Austria, and was figured by Scopoli in Fl. Carniolica: it was formerly called Astrantia Epipactis. It is a hardy perennial plant, producing its singular flowers in March and April. Their stems are not often more than six inches in height.

It should be planted in light loamy soil, and is increased slowly by separating the roots.

Boronia alata

No. 1833.

BORONIA ALATA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

Native of the West Coast of New Holland: it is a strong upright shrub, having square branches and opposite leaves. It has been lately introduced, and flowers in April and May: the blossoms have an exceedingly delicate fragrance.

It requires the greenhouse protection, and may be propagated by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

Primula verticillata

No. 1834.

PRIMULA VERTICILLATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This singular plant is a native of Mount Kusma, near Kurmam, in Arabia Felix, where it was discovered by Forskael. It grows, according to him, to a foot or more in height: our plant was not so much. It flowered in April, having been kept in a frame during the winter.

It appears to increase sparingly by offsets, which should be planted in peat and loam, with a little rotten dung.

Hibiscus splendens.

No. 1835.

HIBISCUS SPLENDENS.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland, lately introduced: it is a fast growing, soft wooded shrub, bearing magnificent flowers, which with us came out in April; but in its native country, where it grows to twenty feet high, it is said to continue most part of the year covered with flowers.

It may be increased by cuttings or seeds, and should be planted in loam and peat, and preserved in a warm greenhouse.

N.1836

Camellia Japonica *compacta.*

No. 1836.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *compacta.*

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This is a neat small flowering variety, distinct from every other white, having a good deal of the character of the C. Sasanqua in the flower, but the leaves of Japonica. We believe it was raised by Messrs. Young. It flowers at the usual season, and is propagated in the same manner as the other kinds, by grafting on the single stock.

Maxillaria gracilis.

No. 1837.

MAXILLARIA GRACILIS.

Class. Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

....

This curious little plant is a native of Brazil; it is very slender in its habit, and does not exceed the height of four inches. With us it flowered in the month of August, in the stove, which is constantly necessary for its preservation. It may sometimes be separated for increase, and should be potted in moss, vegetable earth, and small pieces of broken pots.

Trillium erectum.

No. 1838.

TRILLIUM ERECTUM.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

A native of North America. It is perennial, having a kind of tuberous root, with a stem of from six to nine inches in height, producing three leaves, from the centre of which arises a single flower, in April or May. It was cultivated by Miller, but has always been rare. We preserve it in a frame in winter. It may be occasionally separated for increase. The soil should be loam and peat.

Cassia pulchella.

No. 1839.

CASSIA PULCHELLA.

Class. Order.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received seeds of this shewy plant in 1829, from our kind friend Mr. G. Eglinton, at Valparaiso. It flowered in April 1832, having been constantly preserved in the greenhouse. Its height was about two feet. It flourishes in light loam, and may be increased by cuttings, or seeds, which must be obtained from its native place, as they do not ripen here.

Sanguinaria canadensis.

No. 1840.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Canada and other parts of North America, growing in woods: it was known to Morison in 1680. The roots are tuberous, and of a bright red colour, which has suggested its name.

The flowers are simple in form, and of a pure and delicate white; they are very pleasing, though of no long duration.

It should be preserved in a small pot in light loamy soil, and increases by dividing the roots.

Sept. 1832.

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Sida pulchella.

No. 1841.

SIDA PULCHELLA.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of New Holland: it forms a bushy shrub, two or three feet in height, and flowers plentifully in the month of May. It requires the shelter of the greenhouse in winter, and is readily increased by cuttings, which should be potted in loam and peat earth.

Rogers del.

Sida aurea.

No. 1842.

SIDA AUREA.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of India: we were presented with it by our valued friend, Mr. Charles Stokes. It was raised from Indian seeds, and flowers in May, continuing long in succession.

It requires the stove, and will increase by cuttings. The soil should be rich loam.

Iris Nertchinskia

No. 1843.

IRIS NERTCHINSKIA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this pretty plant from our kind friend, Dr. Fischer: it is a native of Nertchinsk, in Siberia, on the borders of China.

With us it flowers in May, and is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing pretty well in any good soil, and increasing without difficulty by dividing its roots.

No. 1844.

ERICA VILLOSIUSCULA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, lately introduced by Mr. Lee. It is a pretty little plant, growing very bushy, and flowering abundantly in May. The flowers are covered with a kind of silky down.

It requires the usual treatment of an airy greenhouse, and cuttings of it strike without difficulty. The soil should be sandy peat.

Oncidium bifolium.

No. 1845.

ONCIDIUM BIFOLIUM.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

This is from the neighbourhood of Monte Video: we had it in 1812, and lost it till 1830, when we obtained a fresh supply of fine plants, which flowered in March 1832, continuing in succession several months. It grows on trees, and will not live in a pot, but thrives pretty well tied upon a small piece of branch of a tree, suspended by a wire in the stove. It increases itself occasionally by offsets.

We scarcely know a plant, even in this favoured class, more elegant in form or more brilliant in colour, than this; its dazzling brightness is absolutely inimitable.

We see here a choice subject for our innocent delight, formed to excite our hearts to joyful gratitude unto our Heavenly Father, the ineffably Benign Almighty Creator of all things; Whose "service is perfect liberty, in Whose Presence is fulness of joy, and at Whose Right Hand there are pleasures for evermore."

Drecophyllum capitatum.

No. 1846.

DRACOPHYLLUM CAPITATUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the South Coast of New Holland, discovered first by Mr. Brown, and by him described in his invaluable Prodromus. It has been lately raised by Mr. Knight, from seeds collected by Mr. Baxter, and flowered with us in May.

It requires the protection of an airy greenhouse, and may be increased with difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Berberis repens.

No. 1847.

BERBERIS REPENS.

Class. ***HEXANDRIA*** **Order.** ***MONOGYNIA.***

.....

This is a native of North-West America, where it was originally found by Lewis and Clarke. It has been introduced several years, but is slow in growth and difficult of increase. It also appears not to bear our winters well in the open ground, and therefore should have the protection of a frame, and ought to be planted in loam and peat soil.

Arbutus mucronata.

No. 1848.

ARBUTUS MUCRONATA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Straits of Magellan, originally discovered by Dr. Forster, and lately introduced by Mr. Anderson. It is a pretty little evergreen shrub, and will probably be nearly hardy. It flowers in May, and may be increased by layers or cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1849.

HIBISCUS LINDLEI.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This is, like most of the genus, a shewy and beautiful flowering plant. It is a native of the Burma Empire, and has been named by Dr. Wallich after Professor Lindley.

It was raised at the Garden of the Horticultural Society, from whence we received it. Its flowers are produced in the spring. The stove is constantly required for its preservation, and it may be increased by cuttings, which should be planted in rich loamy soil.

Trillium erectum album.

No. 1850.

TRILLIUM ERECTUM *album*.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

A native of mountains in Carolina: it was introduced in 1806 by Mr. Lyon, and flowers with us in April. Its height rarely exceeds four or five inches, and it should be protected from the frost in winter, as well as the cold weather in spring, at which season this and similar plants thrive best shut up in a frame under glass.

Sometimes it may be increased by offsets. The soil should be sandy peat, with a little loam.

Oct. 1832.

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1832.

W. Wilson, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Alstroemeria ocilata

No. 1851.

ALSTRŒMERIA OCULATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This appears to be a species hitherto unknown: we received seeds of it in 1830, from our valued friend, Mr. George Eglinton, of Valparaiso. It is one of the climbing kinds: the first leaves are considerably broader and more undulated than those in our drawing. It grew to upwards of two feet in height, and flowered in June: the flowers, like those of all the genus, are beautiful.

It should be kept in the greenhouse, and potted in peat and loam, with one-third rotten dung, and may be increased by separating the roots, or by seed.

We have reason to believe that it will endure the climate of this country, as many of the other kinds do, planted in a border close to the front wall of a stove.

Erica Pohlmanni

No. 1852.

ERICA POHLMANNI.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1816. With us it flowered in May. Its growth is slow and dwarf. The same treatment is required for it as for the other kinds.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth and preserved in an airy greenhouse.

It was named after a German botanist who travelled some years in South Africa, collecting plants.

Melissa Pyrenaica.

No. 1853.

MELISSA PYRENAICA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*GYMNOSPERMIA.*

.....

As the name denotes, this is a native of the Pyrenees: it was introduced in 1800. It is a herbaceous plant of low growth and considerable beauty, sufficiently hardy to endure our ordinary winters. It flowers in May, and may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. The soil should be light loam.

Oncidium crispum

No. 1854.

ONCIDIUM CRISPUM.

Class. *GYNANDRIA*

Order. *MONANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Brazil: it has been lately introduced, and in June 1832 flowered with us for the first time, being about two feet in height. The flowers are elegant in form, and of an unusual colour.

It must be preserved constantly in the stove, and potted in vegetable earth and moss, with bits of broken pots intermixed. Like the other kinds, it will admit of occasional increase by separating its roots.

Iris verna.

No. 1855.

IRIS VERNA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This plant has been long known only by the figure in Plukenet, and is said to have been cultivated one hundred years ago by Miller. We however had never seen it till it was communicated to us in 1830 by our kind friend, Dr. Wray, of Augusta. It is a native of Georgia and other parts of North America. It flowered with us in May last. It appears to be tolerably hardy, and increases by its roots. The soil should be loam and peat.

The beauty and delicacy of this little flower, superadded to its peculiarly agreeable fragrance, render it exceedingly acceptable. Pleasing as it is to contemplate such charming things, that gratification is a thousand times multiplied, when we are brought to view them as the works of our most beneficent Father, created by His Almighty Hands, for our enjoyment and delight. Thus seen, they do indeed appear to

No. 1856.

THERMOPSIS FABACEA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a hardy herbaceous plant, of considerable beauty. It is a native of the Northern parts of Asia and America. Mr. Douglas found it near the Columbia River. With us it flowers in June.

It may be kept in a pot, or rather in the border, where it will grow stronger. It will thrive in any good garden soil, and is increased by dividing its roots, or by seeds.

Aeranthera cruenta.

No. 1857.

ANOMATHECA CRUENTA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, lately introduced: it flowers in June, and is very rich in colour and of great beauty.

It may be kept in a pot in the greenhouse, or will thrive if planted in a border close to the front wall of a stove. The soil should be sandy peat. Like most of this family, it increases by offsets of the bulbs, or by seeds, which ripen freely.

No. [illegible]

[illegible], del.

Epimedium diphyllum

No. 1858.

EPIMEDIUM DIPHYLLUM.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Japan: it is a curious plant, very little known. We obtained it from our worthy friend Mr. Schuurman, of the Leyden Garden, into which it has lately been introduced from its native country. It appears to be quite hardy, and flowered with us in May. It should be potted in light loam, and may be increased by dividing the roots.

Pittosporum angustifolium.

No. 1859.

PITTOSPORUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This has lately been introduced from New South Wales. It is of a delicate habit, having few slender straggling branches, and flowers in June.

It must be kept in the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Lodiges del.

Trillium nervosum.

No. 1860.

TRILLIUM NERVOSUM.

Class. Order.

HEXANDRIA *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

We received this pretty plant from our friend Dr. Wray. It flowered with us for the first time in May 1832. According to Elliott, who first described it, it is a native of the upper and middle country of Georgia and Carolina. Its height is about six inches. Its habit appears to be more delicate than most of the other species, and it will be necessary to preserve it in winter in a frame.

It seems to thrive in loam and peat soil, and is apparently slow of increase.

Nov. 1832.

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1832.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Iris crassifolia

No. 1861.

IRIS CRASSIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has been lately introduced. It is nearly allied to the I. Moræoides. It flowers sparingly in July and August, and requires the protection of the greenhouse. The soil should be sandy loam, and the roots may be occasionally separated for increase, in which it appears to be slow.

Symphytum bullatum

No. 1862.

SYMPHITUM BULLATUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Caucasus, introduced in 1818. It is a bushy, spreading, herbaceous plant, very hardy, and with us flowers in April and May.

It may be increased by dividing the roots, and will grow either in a pot or in the border, in any good garden soil.

Caralluma fimbriata.

No. 1863.

CARALLUMA FIMBRIATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

.....

This curious plant was introduced in 1829, by the indefatigable Dr. Wallich, who first published it in his Plantæ Asiat. rarior. He informs us that it delights in arid and exposed situations. He found it among the ruins at Pagamew, and on hills at Yenangeun, among stones and fossils, not far from the Petroleum wells, near the banks of the Irawaddi, in the Burmese country.

It is nearly allied to Stapelia. With us it requires the stove, and will increase by cuttings. The soil should be loam, with a mixture of decayed morter. It flowers in July.

No. 1864.

FRANCOA SONCHIFOLIA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *TETRAGYNIA.*

This received its generic name in memory of F. Francoa, an early Spanish botanist. It is a native of Chili, and has been lately introduced. We received our plant from the Leyden garden. Feuillée, who first gave a figure and description of it, found it on mountains in latitude 26°.

With us it grows freely, with a stem two or three feet high, flowering in July. It is a coarse looking plant in its herbage, but the flowers are beautiful. They are likely to be succeeded by seeds, by which it will be readily multiplied. The soil should be rich loam.

No. 1865.

SCUTELLARIA MACRANTHA.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *GYMNOSPERMIA.*

.....

A native of Siberia, lately introduced by Dr. Fischer, of the Imperial Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg. It is a pretty little herbaceous plant, rising about six inches in height, and flowering in June.

It will probably increase by dividing the roots, and should be potted in light loam. Of course it is quite hardy.

Liddiges del.

Camellia Japonica rosa mundi

No. 1866.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *Rosa-mundi.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This was raised by Mr. Press, a few years since, from seeds. It forms a beautiful variety, flowering freely, and requiring the usual protection and care which has been recommended for the other kinds. It is also increased in the same manner by engrafting upon the single stock.

Epidendrum virescens

No. 1867.

EPIDENDRUM VIRESCENS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

A native of Dominica, whence it was sent to us in 1829, by our friend, Mr. Miller. It approaches fuscatum, but we consider it sufficiently distinct. It flowers in July, requires the stove, and will sometimes increase by separating the root. The soil should be chiefly moss, with a little sawdust.

This is truly not so splendid as many of this interesting family, yet if attentively viewed, and its parts magnified, it contains much for our admiration; and where indeed is the flower or the plant which does not? Every thing which the hand of the Almighty has created is full of wonders, full of proofs of His power and His wisdom, declaring His goodness in preparing such myriads of astonishing works for our contemplation, and to lead up our souls to Himself!!

Erica acutangula.

No. 1868.

ERICA ACUTANGULA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1810. It is a rather small growing species, becoming bushy, with many slender branches.

The season for its flowering is usually about June and July. It requires the protection of an airy greenhouse in winter, may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Hemerocallis Sieboldtiana.

No. 1869.

HEMEROCALLIS SIEBOLDTIANA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Japan, introduced lately by the Botanist whose name it bears to the Leyden garden, whence we obtained it in 1830.

It grows freely, and flowers in June. Like others of the genus, the blossoms are of short duration. It is increased slowly by dividing the root. It should be potted in rich loam, and is probably hardy enough to endure our winters unprotected.

Sisyrinchium luteseens.

No. 1870.

SISYRINCHIUM LUTESCENS.

Class. *Order.*

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Chili, and was raised from seeds sent us by Mr. Cuming. It grew to the height of nearly three feet, and flowered in the greenhouse in April and May.

It should be potted in light loam, and is likely to be nearly, or quite hardy with us. It increases itself by offsets from the roots.

Dec. 1832.

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1832.

W. Wilson, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Teucrium Orientale.

No. 1871.

TEUCRIUM ORIENTALE.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*GYMNOSPERMIA.*

.....

This is a native of Armenia and Caucasus: it has long been known, but never much cultivated. It grows a foot in height, forming a pretty herbaceous plant, and is quite hardy.

It increases slowly by dividing the root, and should be potted or planted in light loam.

Mimulus variegatus.

No. 1872.

MIMULUS VARIEGATUS.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

A native of Chili, lately introduced into France: we received it by the kindness of our friend, M. Mirbel, of the Jardin du Roi, at Paris.

It flowers in long succession during the summer, and thrives best if the pot is placed in a pan of water: it appears to bear seeds freely, and being probably not long lived, it is requisite to renew it frequently.

The soil should be light loam.

No. 1873.

ANDROMEDA JAMAICENSIS.

Class. *DECANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Jamaica, found on the summits of mountains, as we are informed by Swartz, who describes it as growing to the height of a fathom.

We raised it from seeds, with which we were favoured by Mr. R. Smith, in 1826. It came into bloom in July 1832. The flowers are exceedingly delicate; they grow in small bunches, near the ends of the shoots.

It succeeds very well in the greenhouse, and should be potted in peat earth.

Tarantinus Chinensis

No. 1874.

PARDANTHUS CHINENSIS.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of China and India: it has been long cultivated, and endures our climate very well, if planted in a warm situation. We have had it for many years in a border close to the front of a stove. It attains the height of three or four feet, and flowers in succession great part of the summer. It increases by seeds, or by separating the roots. The soil should be sandy peat.

Erica Empetrifolia

No. 1875.

ERICA EMPETRIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is said to have been introduced in 1774 into the Kew Garden, by Mr. Masson, from the Cape of Good Hope.

It is a bushy species of moderate size, having many rigid twisted branches, covered with strong thick leaves. It flowers in June and July in dense spikes at the tops of the branches: the blossoms have no scent.

It requires the usual airy greenhouse treatment, will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth.

No. 1876.

OPHIOPOGON JABURAN.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This genus has been unhappy in its name: Convallaria of Thunberg, and the old books, it has successively become Ophiopogon, Fluggea, Slateria, but the species being few, the confusion has been limited. It is a native of Japan, and was obtained by us from the Leyden garden, in 1830, with the name of Slateria Jaburan.

It will thrive very well in the greenhouse (even perhaps out of doors:) its delicate flowers come out in July and August: the leaves are of a strong consistence, and remain all the year.

It may be increased by separating the root: the soil should be loam and peat.

N.1877.

Maxillaria atropurpurea.

No. 1877.

MAXILLARIA ATROPURPUREA.

Class. Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

....

We received this in 1828, from Brazil, through the kindness of F. Warre, Esq. who discovered it at some distance from Rio Janeiro. It flowered in July and August, 1832, remaining very long in perfection. It requires the stove, and seems to flourish potted in a mixture of sawdust, leaf mould, and peat. Like most of the species, it will sometimes admit of increase by separating the roots.

The beauty of this flower, and its singularity both in form and colour, render it a most valuable addition to the number of the Orchideous plants, to which, if we unite its delicious fragrance, there will be few more desirable. Every month, almost each day, is thus displaying some new subject for our admiration, some charming motive to raise the heart in grateful Love to the All-Beneficent Creator, and unceasing Adoration of His most Holy Name!

Scutellaria acutifolia

No. 1878.

SCUTELLARIA SCORDIFOLIA.

Class. Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

.....

This is a native of Siberia: it was communicated in 1817 by our excellent friend, Dr. Fischer, of the Imperial Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg. It is a neat little herbaceous plant, growing to four or five inches in height, and producing its pleasing flowers in July and August. It will probably increase by cuttings or separating the root, as well as by seed. The soil should be light loam. It is of course quite hardy.

No. 1879.

CALATHEA ORBICULATA*.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

We received this fine plant in 1830, from the Leyden Garden. It is probably a native of the West Indies, and requires constant preservation in the stove. It flowered in the month of August for a long time in succession.

It should be potted in loam and peat, and will increase by dividing the root.

* The leaf is reduced to one-third of its size in the figure.

Onosma rupestre.

No. 1880.

ONOSMA RUPESTRE.

Class. **Order.**

PENTANDRIA ***MONOGYNIA.***

.....

This is a little herbaceous plant, which was introduced from Caucasus, where it is indigenous, in 1819. Its recumbent stems are four or five inches in height, producing flowers in July: they have not perfected seeds with us, which is the more to be regretted as it will not easily increase, and is also not long-lived. The soil should be light loam.

Jan. 1833.

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1833.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Hedychium ellipticum.

No. 1881.

HEDYCHIUM ELLIPTICUM.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This pleasing species was discovered in 1802, by Dr. Hamilton, at Naramhetty, in Upper Napal. Shortly afterwards it was introduced into the Liverpool Garden, whence we received it.

With us it requires the protection of the stove, attaining the height of four feet, and flowering in August. It may be readily increased by dividing the roots, which should be planted in rich loam, and in rather large sized pots.

Trifolium uniflorum

No. 1882.

TRIFOLIUM UNIFLORUM.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of Italy, Greece, and the neighbouring countries. It is herbaceous, and appears to be tolerably hardy. With us it produces its pretty flowers in July. We have kept it in a small pot in light loam. It will increase either by seeds or by separating the roots.

Petrophila trifida

No. 1883.

PETROPHILA TRIFIDA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This pleasing plant is a native of the South Coast of New Holland, and was first discovered by Dr. Brown, and introduced in 1820. It appears to be of low growth, our plants flowering when little more than a foot in height. The flowers were in perfection in the month of June.

It requires to be constantly preserved in the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Maxillaria Warreana

No. 1884.

MAXILLARIA WARREANA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

... .

We are indebted for this magnificent plant to the kindness of our much-valued friend, Frederick Warre, Esq., who collected it himself in Brazil, and sent it to us, with many others of this favourite class, in 1829. We have great pleasure in offering this little tribute of respect and gratitude, by naming one of his fine plants after him.

It grows to full two feet high, and flowered with us in the month of August. It is necessary to preserve it at all times in the stove, potted in vegetable earth, with a little sand. It may be slowly increased by an occasional offset from the root.

No. 1885.

VACCINEUM ARBOREUM.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This, according to Pursh, is a native of dry woods, on the rocky banks of rivers, from North Carolina to Florida. It is a small tree, growing there to the height of twenty feet.

With us it is quite a low shrub, and is frequently injured by our winters, which are sometimes too severe for it. It is evergreen, and flowers in July. We have hitherto found it difficult to increase, as it has not produced any ripe fruit. The soil should be peat and loam.

No. 1886.

IRIS BICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

The native country of this plant is not accurately known: it is probably from the Cape of Good Hope, and was first cultivated in the garden of the late Countess de Vandes. It requires the protection of the greenhouse, and increases slowly by offsets, which should be potted in sandy peat and loam.

The contrast of colour in the flowers of this charming plant is exceedingly pleasing, and although individually of short duration, their succession is continued through several months.

Varied and wonderful beyond conception are the works of the Almighty; each full of beauty, all formed to give delight. Oh! for more grateful hearts, that we may be for ever blessing our Adorable Creator, and thanking Him, and praising His most Holy Name!

No. 1887.

CEREUS SETOSUS.

Class. Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of Brazil: we received it in 1829 from Rio de Janeiro. It has a trailing stem, rooting as it goes, for two or three feet in length.

Its flowers are readily produced, and usually about the month of August. It requires the stove, and increases without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be light loam, with but little water during the winter season.

Globularia vulgaris.

No. 1888.

GLOBULARIA VULGARIS.

Class. *TETRANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Switzerland and the South of Europe, and a very pretty little herbaceous plant, of humble growth, well deserving cultivation. It flowers in May, and is scarcely hardy enough to withstand the cold of our winters, without the shelter of a frame. It is difficult to increase, and is therefore not by any means such a common plant as the name would appear to indicate.

Ruellia chlorgrad.

No. 1889.

RUELLIA OBLONGIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

A native of Brazil, and one of the last plants we received from our late friend, Robert Barclay, Esq. It is a stove plant, of considerable beauty, producing its flowers in September.

It is propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

No. 1890.

WESTRINGIA LONGIFOLIA.

Class. **Order.**

DIDYNAMIA ***GYMNOSPERMIA.***

.....

This pleasing little plant is a native of New South Wales, discovered by Dr. Brown, and first described by him in his Prodromus.

With us it requires the greenhouse protection, and flowers during the latter part of the summer. It may be increased by cuttings, should be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in an airy greenhouse.

Feb. 1833.

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1833.

W. Wilson, Printer, 31, Skinner-Street, London.

Octomeria graminifolia.

No. 1891.

OCTOMERIA GRAMINIFOLIA.

Class. Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

....

This is a native of the West Indies: it flowered with us in the month of October: it has long been known, from the figure in Plumier's work. Our plant does not seem to run at the root in the way represented there and also by Dr. Hooker, in the Botanical Magazine, nor has it such a shaggy stalk. It is also larger in its several parts, yet can scarcely be deemed a distinct species. It has been kept in the stove, and grows pretty well in moss, with pieces of broken pots, occasionally being increased by separation.

Witheringia purpurea

No. 1892.

WITHERINGIA PURPUREA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this plant in 1829 from our kind friend Mr. George Eglinton, who sent it us from Chili, of which it is a native. The root is a small roundish tuber, which produces several trailing branches, and these taken off strike root readily, and form plants. They should be preserved in a greenhouse, potted in rich loam: they flower during the summer months.

Rondeletia speciosa.

No. 1893.

RONDELETIA SPECIOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This brilliant plant is a native of the Havannah, whence we received it through the kindness of our friend W. J. M'Leay, Esq. in 1830. There is a figure in Jacquin's Americana, which he calls R. odorata, closely resembling this, possessing the fragrance of violets, but ours has not the slightest scent.

The flowers are exceedingly rich in colour, and make a most striking appearance, being quite as splendid as Ixora coccinea, if not more so, although our specimen was by no means a strong one.

It requires the stove, and should be potted in loam and peat: it may be increased by cuttings.

N 299

...oddiges del.

Erica urceolaria.

No. 1894.

ERICA URCEOLARIS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope in 1778: it is a strong bushy growing species, forming a regularly shaped head, and flowering in the summer and autumn. The flowers are not so shewy as many of the kinds. It requires the usual cool airy treatment, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Aporum anceps.

No. 1895.

APORUM ANCEPS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

This curious plant was lately introduced, by Dr. Wallich, into the garden of the Horticultural Society, from whence we obtained it. It is a native of swampy places near rivers, in Bengal and Pegu, growing upon trunks of trees. It succeeds with us in a very moist atmosphere, suspended in the stove in a pot with moss and fragments of broken pots, and produces its flowers from September to the end of the year. It will increase by cuttings.

There is a singularity in the form of this little plant which distinguishes it from every other of this wonderful tribe. It has the appearance of a branching shrub; the leaves are all placed edgewise, presenting a new form in the endless modifications of matter by the Hand of our Almighty Creator, each of whose works is admirable, and all of them abound in matchless skill and inimitable beauty.

N. 2646

Anagallis latifolia

No. 1896.

ANAGALLIS LATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Spain: it was cultivated in 1759 by Philip Miller. In its native country it is annual, but by cuttings it is easily perpetuated.

Its flowers are exceedingly beautiful in colour, and being almost all the year in bloom, it is a highly ornamental plant for a greenhouse. It also does well planted in the ground in the beginning of summer, where it will continue in great beauty till cut off by frost. It will grow in any kind of soil without difficulty.

No. 1897.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *Chandleri.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

.....

An elegant variety, raised from seeds, by Mr. Chandler, in 1819. It is a free flowering sort, and the flowers vary a good deal in the proportion of white, some having very little, others more, and some quite plain red. In some also it is sharply marked, while others are clouded, but on the whole we consider it well deserving of cultivation.

Like the other kinds it requires the greenhouse, in which it should be kept constantly: it is increased by engrafting upon the single stock.

No. 1898.

DRIMIA UNDULATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence we received it in 1830: it flowered in the month of April, without leaves, which did not appear till the autumn of 1832.

It is a bulbous plant, requiring the protection of the greenhouse: it should be potted in sandy peat earth. We have not yet obtained any increase from it, as the seeds were not perfected, and the bulb evinces no appearance of throwing out any offsets.

No. 1899.

ZEPHYRANTHUS ATAMASCO.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Virginia and Carolina, where it grows in fields, but with us it requires a little more protection. It has flourished for several years here, at the edge of a border close to the front of a stove, planted in sandy peat earth. In this situation it flowers in succession from April till the end of the summer.

It increases itself by offsets, and is well deserving of cultivation, being a shewy and beautiful plant.

No. 1900.

XYRIS ALTISSIMA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this some years since from our friend, Mr. A. Biggs, of the Cambridge garden, who raised it from New Holland seeds. The leaves are six or seven feet long, and the flower stem is as long, and much resembles them, but at a little distance from the end it opens and becomes a kind of spathe, producing several flowers in succession: they came out in October, and each lasted but a single day.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. We have not yet been able to obtain any increase from it.

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